

# Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center  
Users

A Newsletter for Data

Governor's Office of Planning & Budget, Demographic & Economic Analysis

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## Utah's 1996 Population Estimates

Preliminary 1996 population estimates for Utah and its counties are now available from the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. The Utah Population Estimates Committee estimates that the 1996 Utah population climbed to 2,002,359, for a 2.2 percent increase over the 1995 estimate of 1,959,025. This increase of 43,335 people occurred because of a natural increase of 29,453 and an implied net in-migration of approximately 13,882. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates Utah was the third fastest growing state in the country. From 1995 to 1996 Utah's rate of population growth of 2.2 percent was more than twice the national rate of 0.9 percent.

### Migration and Natural Increase

As the table on page 3 shows, Utah has now experienced six consecutive years of net in-migration. The 1996 level of 13,882 persons dropped significantly from the record high of 23,000 persons estimated in 1994. During the past six years an estimated 108,000 more people have moved into the state than have moved out, a magnitude roughly the size of West Valley City. Even with this net in-migration, 60 percent of Utah's new population growth during the last six years has come from natural increase, the difference between births and deaths. Natural increase since 1990 totals nearly 166,000, for a total population increase since 1990 of 274,000.

### Resident Population

These estimates are for the resident population and do not include people living in Utah who have a usual place of residence elsewhere. This point is particularly important now because of Utah's construction boom. Both residential and nonresidential construction values are at record levels and job growth rates in construction have been in the double digits for six consecutive years. A portion of Utah's construction work force consists of workers who temporarily locate in Utah, yet maintain a usual place of residence outside of the state. These people, referred to as "travelers" by the union construction trades, are not counted in these estimates and there is no concrete information on how many of these temporary residents reside in Utah.

### Relationship Between Jobs and Population

A perplexing feature of Utah's recent population growth is that the state's annual job growth has generally been in the five percent range since 1993 while annual population growth has been in the two percent range. In numeric terms, job growth has been somewhat less than 50,000 while population growth has been somewhat more than 40,000, so that the number of jobs created during the past few years has been about 20 percent greater than the population increase. Part

of this disparity results because temporary workers not residing in Utah are not counted in the population, but are included in the job numbers. Two other sources of the disparity include an increasing portion of the population working and an increasing portion of workers holding more than one job. Changing household composition, particularly relatively fewer two parent households with children, also contributes to the unusual relationship between population growth and job growth. This dynamic nature of Utah's job market is making it increasingly difficult to estimate the state's population.

### County Rankings

With a population increase of 12,581, Salt Lake County accounted for almost 30 percent of the state's overall 43,335 increase, while Utah County's increase of 9,272 accounted for over 20 percent. The four urbanized Wasatch Front Counties--Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber--grew by 29,421 people, accounting for almost 70 percent of the overall increase. Washington County had the fastest growth rate, 6.4 percent, followed by Grand and Summit Counties, each of which grew 5.3 percent. Beaver, Iron, and Sanpete Counties each grew more than 4.0 percent. In addition to being the fastest growing county, Washington County also had the largest net in-migration, 3,456, followed by Utah County with 2,591. Davis and Salt Lake Counties each had net in-migration of more than 1,000.

### Utah Population Estimates Committee

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is a statutory committee charged with providing annual estimates of population by county in Utah. The Committee consists of representatives from state agencies and the private sector that are knowledgeable about population change. This year the Committee utilized school enrollment, LDS

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Church membership, and tax data as indicators of population change. The Committee also works closely with the Bureau of the Census in monitoring Utah's population change.

### Utah Population Estimates by County

County	July 1 Population							Percent Change Over Prior Year					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 (p)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
BEAVER	4,800	4,800	4,900	5,000	5,150	5,378	5,607	0.0%	2.1%	2.0%	3.0%	4.7%	4.3%
BOX ELDER	36,500	37,100	37,500	38,100	38,500	38,830	39,484	1.6%	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.7%
CACHE	70,500	71,900	74,000	76,100	78,300	80,254	82,097	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.3%
CARBON	20,200	20,600	20,600	20,700	21,100	21,051	21,420	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.9%	-0.5%	1.8%
DAGGETT	700	700	700	700	750	788	803	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	2.0%	1.9%
DAVIS	188,000	195,000	201,000	206,000	212,000	214,994	219,644	3.7%	3.1%	2.5%	2.9%	1.4%	2.2%
DUCHESNE	12,600	12,800	12,900	13,200	13,500	13,646	14,032	1.6%	0.8%	2.3%	2.3%	1.4%	2.8%
EMERY	10,300	10,200	10,200	10,400	10,600	10,669	10,810	-1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.9%	0.8%	1.3%
GARFIELD	3,950	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,308	4,386	3.8%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.5%	1.8%
GRAND	6,600	6,800	7,150	7,500	7,950	8,352	8,797	3.0%	5.1%	4.9%	6.0%	5.1%	5.3%
IRON	20,900	21,500	22,400	23,800	25,200	26,927	28,031	2.9%	4.2%	6.3%	5.9%	6.7%	4.1%
JUAB	5,800	6,000	6,150	6,200	6,800	7,174	7,444	3.4%	2.5%	0.8%	9.7%	5.6%	3.8%
KANE	5,150	5,250	5,350	5,450	5,700	5,880	5,956	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	4.6%	3.3%	1.3%
MILLARD	11,300	11,600	11,700	11,700	11,900	11,880	11,958	2.7%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.1%	0.7%
MORGAN	5,550	5,650	5,850	6,150	6,350	6,527	6,693	1.8%	3.5%	5.1%	3.3%	2.6%	2.5%
PIUTE	1,250	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,450	1,462	1,508	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	1.1%	3.2%
RICH	1,750	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,807	1,822	-2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	-1.2%	0.8%
SALT LAKE	728,000	747,000	765,000	777,000	792,000	806,280	818,860	2.6%	2.4%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%
SAN JUAN	12,600	12,700	13,100	13,100	13,400	13,414	13,188	0.8%	3.2%	0.0%	2.3%	0.4%	-1.7%
SANPETE	16,300	16,900	17,500	18,100	18,800	19,216	19,999	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.9%	2.3%	4.1%
SEVIER	15,400	15,700	16,000	16,400	16,900	17,350	17,682	1.9%	1.9%	2.5%	3.0%	2.6%	1.9%
SUMMIT	15,700	17,000	18,400	19,700	21,100	22,367	23,562	8.3%	8.2%	7.1%	7.1%	6.2%	5.3%
TOOELE	26,700	27,200	27,800	28,100	29,300	29,522	30,492	1.9%	2.2%	1.1%	4.3%	0.8%	3.3%
UINTAH	22,200	23,100	23,600	23,600	24,700	24,235	24,275	4.1%	2.2%	0.0%	4.7%	-1.7%	0.2%
UTAH	266,000	272,000	279,000	291,000	299,000	308,607	317,879	2.3%	2.6%	4.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.0%
WASATCH	10,100	10,700	10,800	11,200	11,800	12,168	12,585	5.9%	0.9%	3.7%	5.4%	2.8%	3.4%
WASHINGTON	49,100	51,900	55,000	58,700	63,400	68,465	72,888	5.7%	6.0%	6.7%	8.0%	8.0%	6.5%
WAYNE	2,150	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,300	2,315	2,389	2.3%	-2.3%	2.3%	4.5%	0.5%	3.2%
WEBER	159,000	162,000	166,000	169,000	172,000	175,150	178,068	1.9%	2.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%
STATE TOTAL	1,729,100	1,775,000	1,822,000	1,866,000	1,916,000	1,959,025	2,002,359	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%

(p) Preliminary

(a) Population estimates are mid-year (July 1) estimates. Accordingly, the population change, natural increase and net migration provided in this table are for the period July 1 to June 30.

Note: Before 1995, the Utah Population Estimates Committee rounded its population estimates. The estimated increase from 1994 to 1995 is based on the un-rounded estimate for 1994, of 1,915,604.

## Utah Population Change and Components

	July 1 Population Change (a)						Natural Increase (c)						Implied Net Migration (b)					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 (p)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 (p)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
BEAVER	0	100	100	150	240	228	25	44	24	32	45	70	(25)	56	76	118	195	158
BOX ELDER	600	400	600	400	350	654	497	402	544	402	422	438	103	(2)	56	(2)	(72)	216
CACHE	1,400	2,100	2,100	2,200	1,948	1,843	1,326	1,376	1,388	1,436	1,425	1,585	74	724	712	712	522	258
CARBON	400	0	100	400	(95)	370	152	129	116	114	124	102	248	(129)	(16)	286	(220)	268
DAGGETT	0	0	0	50	15	15	8	2	10	8	6	6	(8)	(2)	(10)	42	9	9
DAVIS	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	2,870	4,650	3,164	3,158	3,100	3,030	3,293	3,345	3,836	2,842	1,900	2,970	(423)	1,305
DUCHESNE	200	100	300	300	193	386	169	188	145	163	169	138	31	(88)	155	137	24	248
EMERY	(100)	0	200	200	84	141	113	139	120	89	104	88	(213)	(139)	80	111	(19)	53
GARFIELD	150	0	100	0	106	78	32	14	27	39	38	20	118	(14)	73	(39)	68	58
GRAND	200	350	350	450	404	445	45	14	47	18	60	67	155	336	303	432	344	378
IRON	600	900	1,400	1,400	1,684	1,104	312	337	320	383	448	426	288	563	1,080	1,017	1,236	678
JUAB	200	150	50	600	381	270	40	47	69	43	57	90	160	103	(19)	557	324	180
KANE	100	100	100	250	189	76	53	47	43	28	27	34	47	53	57	222	163	42
MILLARD	300	100	0	200	11	77	127	133	113	111	116	81	173	(33)	(113)	89	(104)	(4)
MORGAN	100	200	300	200	168	166	66	41	60	57	67	68	34	159	240	143	101	98
PIUTE	100	0	0	100	17	47	4	3	0	6	(1)	3	96	(3)	0	94	18	44
RICH	(50)	50	50	50	(21)	15	30	10	14	17	14	14	(80)	40	36	33	(35)	1
SALT LAKE	19,000	18,000	12,000	15,000	14,492	12,581	10,842	10,928	10,832	10,893	11,007	11,314	8,158	7,072	1,168	4,107	3,485	1,267
SAN JUAN	100	400	0	300	52	(226)	190	264	250	165	178	188	(90)	136	(250)	135	(127)	(414)
SANPETE	600	600	600	700	428	782	156	190	96	163	170	186	444	410	504	537	258	596
SEVIER	300	300	400	500	432	332	123	177	121	134	119	133	177	123	279	366	313	199
SUMMIT	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,295	1,194	199	210	221	274	288	286	1,101	1,190	1,079	1,126	1,007	908
TOOELE	500	600	300	1,200	234	971	292	348	292	339	337	376	208	252	8	861	(103)	595
UINTAH	900	500	0	1,100	(427)	39	307	315	313	295	256	233	593	185	(313)	805	(683)	(194)
UTAH	6,000	7,000	12,000	8,000	10,194	9,272	5,595	5,995	5,595	5,998	6,667	6,681	405	1,005	6,405	2,002	3,527	2,591
WASATCH	600	100	400	600	327	417	128	104	127	159	144	139	472	(4)	273	441	183	278
WASHINGTON	2,800	3,100	3,700	4,700	5,094	4,414	576	566	584	676	712	958	2,224	2,534	3,116	4,024	4,382	3,456
WAYNE	50	(50)	50	100	10	74	16	10	9	23	17	13	34	(60)	41	77	(6)	61
WEBER	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,746	2,919	2,032	2,063	1,994	2,074	2,125	2,371	968	1,937	1,006	926	621	548
STATE TOTAL	45,900	47,000	44,000	50,000	43,321	43,335	26,619	27,254	26,574	27,169	28,434	29,453	19,281	19,746	17,426	22,831	14,987	13,882

(p) Preliminary

(a) Population estimates are mid-year (July 1) estimates. Accordingly, the population change, natural increase and net migration provided in this table are for the period July 1 to June 30.

(b) The net migration figures from 1991 to 1994 are derived from rounded population estimates and can be affected significantly by the rounding, particularly at the county level.

(c) Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths.

Note: In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee, changed its convention on rounded estimates so that it now publishes un-rounded estimates. Accordingly, the estimates for 1995 and 1996 are not rounded.

## 1997 Economic Report to the Governor

The eleventh edition of the *1997 Economic Report to the Governor* documents the performance of the past year, reviews the history of previous years, and provides a consensus outlook for the future. No other single report in Utah provides as comprehensive and interpretive of a discussion about the performance of Utah's economy.

The *Report* includes sections on the U.S. and Utah economic outlook; economic indicators such as employment, demographics, and personal income; and an industry focus on areas such as tourism, high technology and defense. This year's *Report* also includes special chapters that focus on changes in Utah's urban population and the electric utilities industry.

The *Report* characterizes Utah's current economy as being as strong as it has ever been. Utah's economic expansion, as measured by near or above average employment growth, is in its ninth year. Rapid job growth means that residents have abundant opportunities to work and, in many cases, increase their incomes. Real wages are rising, unemployment rates are at a four-decade low, and in-migration exceeded out-migration for the sixth consecutive year. Many Utah industries are thriving, including the tourism industry which attracted a record 16 million visitors and the construction industry which added an all-time high of \$3.5 billion in new construction during 1996. Among the most important facts and figures described are vigorous job growth and rising incomes.

**Job Growth** — In 1996, Utah's job growth rate was 5.3 percent, ranking second among all states. Utah's job growth rate has now equaled or exceeded 3.0 percent for nine consecutive years and exceeded 5.0 percent in four straight years. Never before in Utah's post World War II economic history has employment increased at rates this high for such a sustained period. Figure A provides Utah employment growth rates from 1955 to 1996.

**Rising Incomes** — Real per capita income (income that is adjusted for both inflation and population change) in Utah increased 18.2 percent from 1986 to 1996, rising from \$16,313 to \$19,289. This compares to an 11.9 percent increase in the real per capita income nationally where income grew from \$21,660 to \$24,243. Figure B shows Utah's per capita income as a percent of the nation's.

A strong Utah economy, coupled with newly emerging economic and social challenges, point to the underlying theme

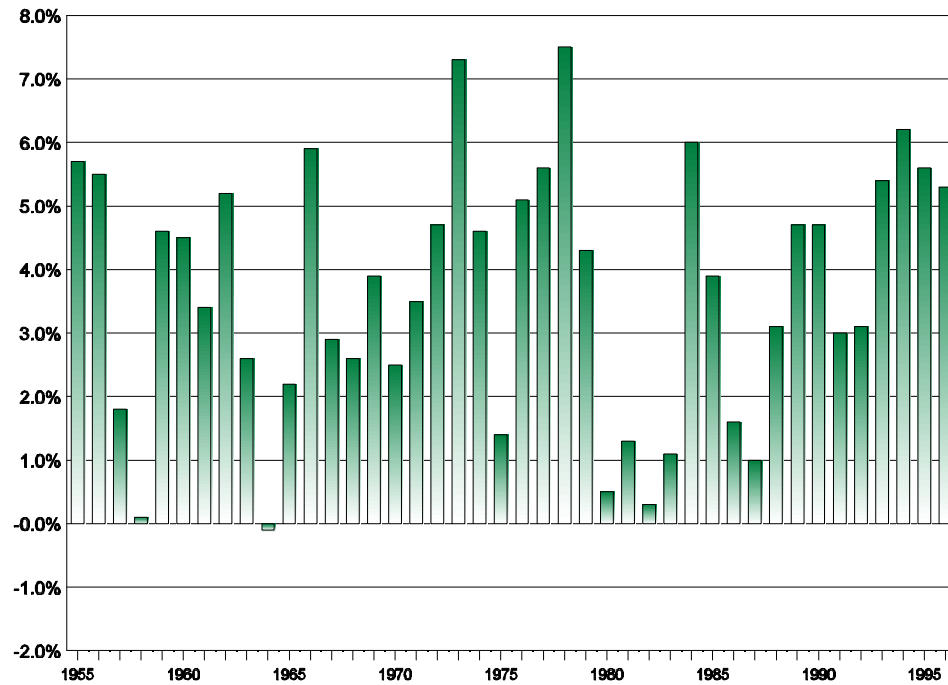
of the *1997 Economic Report to the Governor* — the theme of managing change. The *Report* strives to help decision makers in business, government, and elsewhere manage these changes by providing a framework of understanding. This framework compares Utah's economic performance over time with other states, the region, and the nation. The timing and direction of change is also described. According to the 1997 report, specific changes occurring in Utah's economic and demographic structure include:

- ▶ A restructured and more diverse economy.
- ▶ Increasing involvement in global markets.
- ▶ Restructuring of the federal government.
- ▶ Aggressive public investment plans.
- ▶ An older and more racially and ethnically diverse population.
- ▶ Fewer households oriented toward married-couple families.

Additionally, the *Economic Report* provides an outlook for 1997. The goal is to help readers make informed decisions about the future that will ultimately improve the economic well-being of all Utahns.

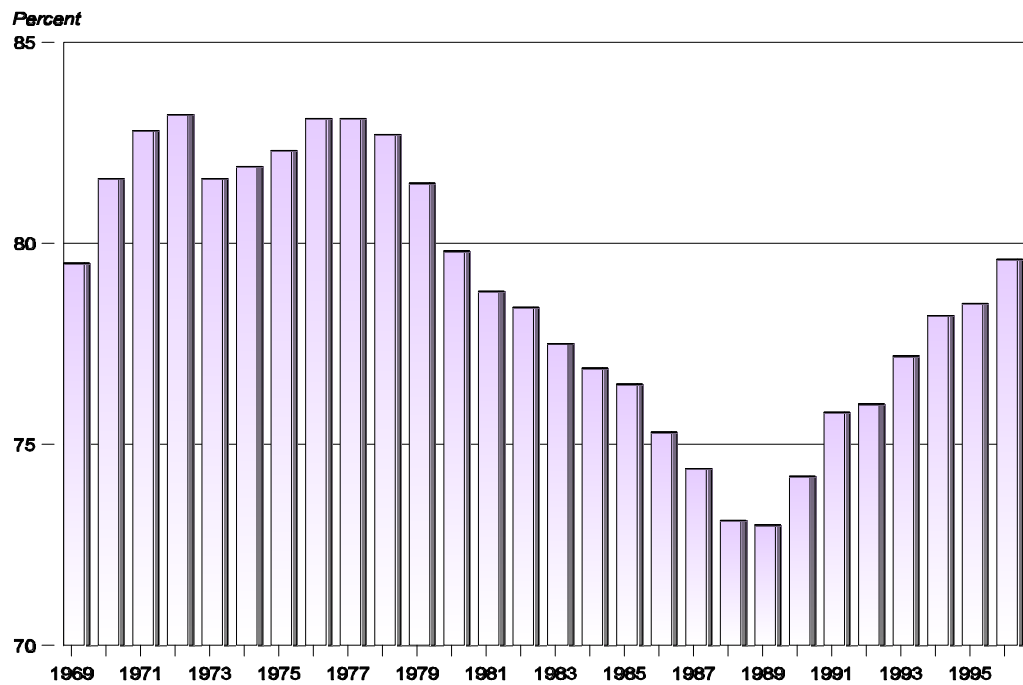
The *Report* is a collaborative effort by the State Economic Coordinating Committee, a committee made up of economists from state agencies, universities, and the private sector. The report can be obtained for \$15.00 by contacting the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget at (801) 538-1027 or 1036. The report is also available for no cost through the state bulletin board service or the world wide web. The last page of this newsletter provides instructions for accessing these systems.

**Figure A**  
**Utah Nonagricultural Employment—Annual Percent Change: 1955 to 1996**



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

**Figure B**  
**Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S.: 1969 to 1996**



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

# Statistical Review of Government in Utah

The Utah Foundation is an affiliate member of the Utah State Data Center program, a network of organizations throughout the state concerned with providing the best possible data for use in planning and decision making. The Foundation is a private, nonprofit public policy research agency established to study and encourage the study of public issues, and the relation of state and local government expenditures to the Utah economy.

Utah Foundation's annual *Statistical Review of Government in Utah* is now available. This report marks the 39th consecutive year that the *Review* has been published. The *Review* is unique among the data books available on Utah for many reasons. It is the longest running statistical abstract in Utah. As a result, it provides historical time series that are not available anywhere else. Over the last few years the authors have made the information in the *Review* even better by displaying more of the information graphically and adding new tables. The *Review* has the following major sections:

**Demographic Data:** Time series on the state, county and city populations; age and race distribution; dependency ratios; population projections; vital statistics such as births, deaths, divorces, and net in-migration.

**Economic Information:** Personal income by state and county including per capita personal income; economic indicators; gross state product; labor force, wages, employment by state and county; consumer price index; fuel costs; gross taxable sales; gross farm income; and value of mining production.

**All Governments:** Total revenue and expenditures of all governmental units; total federal state and local taxes; number of governmental employees by states.

**Federal Government:** Federal expenditures in Utah; federal budget receipts, outlays, surplus or deficit, total debt and interest on debt; federal government receipts as a percent of expenditures; federal tax returns in Utah; federal pay schedules and positions.

**State Government:** State government finances including revenues (by source) and expenditures (by function) in dollars and percentages; general obligation debt; capital outlays; salary ranges and salaries of principal state officers and administrators.

**Local Government:** Gross taxable sales by county; finances

of local governments; local option sales tax allocations; county government finances (revenues and expenditures).

**State and Local Government:** General revenue and expenditures of state and local governments in Utah and the United States; state and local government tax burden in Utah and the United States; national comparison of state and local tax rates for major taxes; tax structure in Utah.

**Education:** Public and higher education enrollments; public school expenditures by district and by major spending category; pupil-teacher ratios; teacher salaries; statewide testing results; education expenditures as a percent of personal income; operating revenues and expenditures of institutions of higher education.

**Social Welfare:** State medical assistance; departments of Human Services, Health and Environmental Quality expenditures in Utah; Aid to Families with Dependent Children expenditures in Utah; state public assistance expenditures by program; number of persons receiving public assistance in Utah by county; number of persons participating in the Food Stamp program in Utah; number of persons receiving Social Security benefits in U.S.; unemployment insurance statistics, crime rates in Utah and U.S.

**Transportation:** Utah traffic trends; Utah transportation expenditures and revenues; new and used car and truck sales; Utah Transit Authority statistics, air traffic at Salt Lake airport.

**Property Tax:** Property taxes charged by county; average property tax rates; taxable value by class of property and by county; property tax rates by principle city; property tax data by local units of government.

The *Statistical Review of Government in Utah* is available from Utah Foundation (801- 364-1837) for \$20.

# Data About Children in Utah



Utah Children has released its annual report on the status of children in Utah. This report, *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1997*, is the second in a new series of data books that is a sequel to the *Key Facts* reports that Utah Children has produced in the past.

The report presents data and analysis for the collection of indicators of child well-being that was assembled for the Utah Kids Count Project. The twenty indicators examined in this project are organized into domains covering four major areas of children's lives: health, education, safety and economic security. The indicators are shown for the state and by county when available. The indicators are:

- ▶ Prenatal Care
- ▶ Low Birth Weight Babies
- ▶ Infant Mortality
- ▶ Births to Teens
- ▶ Immunization Rates
- ▶ Free and Reduced Meals at School
- ▶ Average Class Size
- ▶ Per Pupil Expenditures
- ▶ Dropout Rates

- ▶ Idle Teens Child Abuse
- ▶ Child Deaths
- ▶ Teen Violent Deaths
- ▶ Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate
- ▶ Family Composition
- ▶ Divorce Rates
- ▶ Children in Poverty
- ▶ Child Care Availability
- ▶ AFDC Cases and Recipients

The table on page 8 presents data on these indicators at the state level.

The Utah State Data Center is a partner in the Kids Count Project. The goal of the project is "to improve the collection and use of national, state and local data on the condition of children in a way that increases awareness of the status of children and improves performance in addressing their needs." The State Data Center has assisted with the collection and organization of the data, and is making the data available through the state bulletin board service and the world wide web. The last page of this newsletter provides instructions for accessing these systems.

Copies of *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1997* can be obtained from Utah Children by calling (801) 364-1182, or sending a fax to (801) 364-1886. Single copies are \$10 each; 2-9 copies are \$8 each; and 10 or more copies are \$6 each.

## Indicators of Child Well-Being in Utah

HEALTH MEASUREMENTS	1994 (a)	1995 (b)
<b>Prenatal Care:</b> % of births with prenatal care in first trimester	85.1%	83.8%
<b>Low Birth Weight Babies:</b> % of births that were babies less than 5.5 pounds	5.9%	6.3%
<b>Infant Mortality Rate:</b> # of deaths to infants less than 1 years old per 1,000 births	6.1	5.2
<b>Births to Unmarried Teens:</b> % of teen births to unmarried teens	6.4%	58.3%
<b>Teen Pregnancy:</b> % of all births that are to women less than age 20	10.7%	10.8%
<b>Immunization:</b> % of surveyed children between 19 and 35 months ( <i>Note: Data is not comparable due to different survey methodologies.</i> )	55.7%	72.0%
<b>School Meals:</b> % of students eligible for free and reduced price meals	28.0%	29.0%
EDUCATION MEASUREMENTS		
<b>Average Class Size:</b> # of students per teacher in: kindergarten grades 1-3 grades 4-6 grades 7-12	22.9 22.5 25.5 23.0	23 22 22.8 24.2
<b>Current Expenditures Per Pupil:</b> \$ per pupil	\$3,261	\$3,432
<b>Dropout Rates:</b> % dropout of fall enrollment of grades 10, 11, and 12	3.9%	4.2%
<b>Idle Teens:</b> % teens not attending school and not working (ages 16 to 19 yrs) ( <i>previous year's data for 1990</i> )	8.1%	6.0%
SAFETY MEASUREMENTS		
<b>Child Abuse:</b> # of substantiated victims # of investigations	10,430 17,125	8,848 16,114
<b>Child Deaths:</b> # of deaths to children ages 1 to 14	143	156
<b>Teen Violent Deaths:</b> # of deaths from violent causes to teens ages 15 to 19	141	126
<b>Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests:</b> % of all violent crimes committed by juveniles ( <i>juvenile refers to ages 10 through 17</i> )	38.8%	35.3%
ECONOMIC SECURITY MEASUREMENTS		
<b>Divorce:</b> # of divorces per 1,000 population	4.7	4.5
<b>Single Parent Families:</b> % of families w/children headed by a single parent ( <i>Note: Only 1990 Census data available.</i> )	15.7%	
<b>Poverty:</b> % of children in families in poverty ( <i>Note: Only 1990 Census data available.</i> )	12.2%	
<b>Child Care Availability:</b> infant slots child slots # of home (family care) slots	1,947 18,579 12,812	2,154 24,011 15,588
<b>Aid to Families with Dependent Children (<i>now called "The Family Employment Program"</i>)</b> # of cases # of adult recipients # of child recipients	15,822 13,369 29,748	15,093 12,535 27,992

(a) Data is for 1994, unless otherwise noted in the 1996 report.

(b) Data is for 1995, unless otherwise noted in the 1997 report.

Source: *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1996*, and *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 1997*, Utah Children.

# Utah's Current Economic Conditions and Outlook

Utah's population surpassed two million during 1996. In comparison to other states, Utah is still relatively small, ranking 34<sup>th</sup> among all states in population size. What sets Utah apart is the growth, composition and distribution of the state's population. This uniqueness can be demonstrated by comparing Utah's rapid growth, youth, household size and composition, and urbanization to that of the nation. Utah's economy is also distinguished among states as rapid job creation continues, the construction boom ensues, and incomes continue to rise relative to the nation.

**Rapid Growth** — During 1996, Utah's population increased by 2.2 percent, over two times the national average of 0.9 percent. This growth occurs as a result of Utah's births and migration into the state. In 1996, Utah had approximately 40,000 births, 11,000 deaths, and 14,000 net in-migration. This means that in 1996 the majority (67 percent) of the population growth in Utah occurred because of the natural increase of the indigenous population.

**Youth** — Utah's relative youthfulness can be illustrated in several ways. The 1995 median age in Utah of 26.8 is the youngest in the nation. This means that half of Utah's residents are older than 26.8 years of age and half are younger, a dramatically different makeup than the nation which has a median age of 34.3 for the same year. Utah's total fertility rate of 2.55 is the highest in the country and a major factor influencing the state's age distribution — the national fertility rate is 2.05. Over a third of Utah's population is under age 18 compared to the national percentage of 26.2.

**Household Size and Composition** — Utah households are large and much more likely to be comprised of families, particularly married-couple families. Utah's household size of 3.12 persons per household is the largest in the nation and compares to the U.S. average of 2.64. Married-couple families comprise 65 percent of all Utah households, well beyond the equivalent national figure of 55 percent. Nearly one in every five families with children in Utah has only one parent present, compared to one in every three in the nation.

**Urban** — In comparison to other states, Utah ranks as the sixth most urban state. The U.S. Bureau of the Census classifies 87 percent of Utah's population as urban compared to 75 percent of the nation's. A person is considered urban if they live in an urbanized area (Utah has four: Logan, Ogden, Salt Lake City, and Provo-Orem) or a city over 2,500 persons. This means that even though Utah is a western state with abundant land and open spaces, the state faces many of the challenges found in an urban setting.

**Rapid Job Creation** — The strength of Utah's current economy stems from job creation which continues to be at the highest sustained levels of the post WWII era. In 1996, nonagricultural jobs increased by 5.3 percent, the fourth consecutive year of 5 percent or higher job growth and significantly higher than the national job growth rate of 2.0 percent. In terms of the rate of job growth, Utah

ranks second behind Nevada. Utah's strong job gains also translate into lower unemployment. Utah's jobless rate dropped to 3.4 percent in 1996, the lowest level in four decades and the third lowest in the country. The national unemployment rate registered a full two percentage points higher at 5.4 percent.

**Construction Boom Ensues** — Job growth continues to be highest in construction, where the rate of job growth of 11.9 percent from 1995 to 1996 translates to the sixth consecutive year of double-digit growth rates in the construction sector. Authorized dwelling unit permits reached a new high of 23,500 during 1996. The value of residential and nonresidential construction in Utah increased by 15.4 percent compared to 6.4 percent nationally.

**Wages and Incomes Rise** — The state's current economic expansion continues to benefit people's pocketbooks. Several monetary measures illustrate this trend including the average wage, household income, and per capita income. Utah's average wage increased in inflation adjusted terms for the second straight year. The 1996 average wage in Utah of \$24,190 however, is still significantly lower than the national average of \$28,886. On the other hand, Utah's 1995 median household income of \$36,480 ranks 13<sup>th</sup> among states and higher than the national average of \$34,076. Higher median income, despite lower average pay, is due to larger households in Utah than in the nation. Still, Utah's per capita income ranks 46<sup>th</sup> nationally. As a percent of the nation, Utah's per capita income has gained ground for eight consecutive years.

**Economic Outlook** — Many of the same demographic and economic characteristics that have made Utah unique in the past will continue in the future. Utah's population is expected to increase by 2.1 percent in 1997, a little more than twice the U.S. average. Economic growth is expected to slow slightly in 1997 as federal cutbacks, building restrictions, higher rents, a tight labor market, and California's economic recovery impact economic activity. The growth in jobs is expected to slow down slightly to 4.2 percent; this is still much higher than the anticipated national job growth rate of 1.7 percent. Retail sales in Utah are forecast to increase 6.3 percent, slightly more than the national forecast of 5.9 percent. All income measures in Utah are forecast to outpace national increases in 1997.

**Revenue Outlook** — The outlook for fiscal year 1997 revenue collections is for below average growth in inflation-adjusted receipts of around 3.1 percent. This growth rate is lower than the average annual constant dollar rate of 3.9 percent for fiscal years 1980 through 1997. The reason for the decline in the growth rate for fiscal year 1997 revenue receipts is due almost entirely to 1) income tax cuts (\$45 million); 2) gross receipts tax cuts (\$4.8 million); 3) the start up of the manufacturing sales tax exemption for normal operating replacements (\$8.7 million at 30 percent allowed); and, 4) the diversion of drivers' license fees from the unrestricted transportation fund to a restricted account (\$10.8 million).

# Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators, Utah and the U.S.: November 1996

U.S. & UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1994 Actual	1995 Actual	1996 Estimate	1997 Forecast	1998 Forecast	% CHG 94-95	% CHG 95-96	% CHG 96-97	% CHG 97-98
<b>PRODUCTION &amp; SPENDING</b>										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$92	6,608.7	6,742.9	6,898.0	7,049.7	7,204.8	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$92	4,473.2	4,577.9	4,687.8	4,790.9	4,896.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$92	921.1	975.9	1,040.3	1,107.9	1,147.8	5.9	6.6	6.5	3.6
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$92	337.0	319.6	313.8	301.6	294.1	-5.2	-1.8	-3.9	-2.5
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$92	712.0	775.4	818.8	868.0	923.5	8.9	5.6	6.0	6.4
U.S. Industrial Production Index	1987=100	118.1	122.0	125.5	128.8	131.9	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.4
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	24.4	25.1	27.3	28.0	28.4	2.6	9.1	2.5	1.4
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	20.7	20.0	19.2	18.4	17.7	-3.3	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0
Utah Natural Gas Production (Sales)	Billion Cubic Feet	161.0	164.1	180.1	189.8	201.1	1.9	9.8	5.4	6.0
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	683.6	650.0	626.0	660.0	660.0	-4.9	-3.7	5.4	0.0
<b>SALES &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	14.7	15.0	14.7	15.2	-2.0	2.0	-2.0	3.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.45	1.36	1.47	1.43	1.41	-6.2	8.1	-2.7	-1.4
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	287.7	289.8	310.7	324.3	339.9	0.7	7.2	4.4	4.8
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	180.2	199.7	210.1	221.2	232.9	10.8	5.2	5.3	5.3
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,227.8	2,342.2	2,464.0	2,609.4	2,789.4	5.1	5.2	5.9	6.9
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	75.9	77.6	81.5	85.6	87.7	2.2	5.0	5.0	2.5
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	19.7	21.6	23.5	20.0	20.8	9.6	8.8	-14.9	4.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,730.1	1,854.6	2,100.0	1,900.0	1,991.2	7.2	13.2	-9.5	4.8
Utah Average Unit Value	Thousands	87.8	85.9	89.4	95.0	95.7	-2.2	4.1	6.3	0.8
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	772.2	832.7	1,000.0	900.0	800.0	7.8	20.1	-10.0	-11.1
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	12,097	13,080	14,623	15,541	17,095	8.1	11.8	6.3	10.0
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS &amp; SENTIMENT</b>										
U.S. Fiscal Year Population (BEA)	Millions	260.3	262.8	265.1	267.5	269.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	92.1	93.7	94.3	95.7	96.3	1.7	0.7	1.5	0.6
Utah Fiscal Year Population	Thousands	1,916	1,959	2,002	2,044	2,085	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Utah Fiscal Year Net Migration	Thousands	22.8	15.0	13.9	13.0	12.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	106.0	105.9	105.2	106.8	107.5	-0.1	-0.6	1.5	0.6
<b>PROFITS &amp; PRICES</b>										
U.S. Corporate Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	531.2	598.9	615.7	637.2	657.0	12.7	2.8	3.5	3.1
U.S. Domestic Profits Less Fed. Reserve	Billion Dollars	436.0	472.3	501.6	520.2	540.6	8.3	6.2	3.7	3.9
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	15.5	17.2	20.2	19.9	19.5	10.9	17.4	-1.7	-1.9
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	96.7	95.0	95.2	96.1	98.0	-1.8	0.2	1.0	1.9
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	20.1	19.1	18.8	19.1	19.4	-4.8	-1.9	1.7	1.6
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	16.1	17.1	19.9	20.3	20.7	6.0	16.4	2.0	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.53	1.14	1.35	1.38	1.40	-25.5	18.4	2.2	1.4
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	1.07	1.35	0.96	1.00	0.95	26.2	-28.9	4.2	-5.0
<b>INFLATION &amp; INTEREST RATES</b>										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (Not S.A.)	1982-84=100	148.2	152.4	156.8	161.2	165.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1992=100	104.9	107.6	109.9	112.7	115.6	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.6
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.20	5.84	5.29	4.98	4.75	na	na	na	na
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	7.14	8.83	8.27	8.02	7.75	na	na	na	na
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	2.94	2.99	2.98	3.04	3.00	na	na	na	na
U.S. Prime Less CPI-U	Percent	4.54	6.00	5.37	5.22	4.95	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.25	5.49	5.01	4.82	4.73	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	7.37	6.88	6.74	6.37	6.12	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.1	na	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT &amp; WAGES</b>										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	114.2	117.2	119.5	121.6	123.3	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.4
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	26,939	27,845	28,886	29,703	30,667	3.4	3.7	2.8	3.2
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	3,075	3,263	3,453	3,612	3,781	6.1	5.8	4.6	4.7
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (DES)	Thousands	859.6	907.9	955.8	995.7	1,033.5	5.6	5.3	4.2	3.8
Utah Average Nonagricultural Wage (DES)	Dollars	22,408	23,236	24,190	25,188	26,207	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0
Utah Total Nonagricultural Wages (DES)	Million Dollars	19,262	21,096	23,121	25,080	27,086	9.5	9.6	8.5	8.0
<b>INCOME &amp; UNEMPLOYMENT</b>										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	5,740	6,098	6,427	6,710	7,025	6.2	5.4	4.4	4.7
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.8	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	32,940	35,577	38,423	41,421	44,610	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.7
Utah Adjusted Gross Income	Million Dollars	24,212	26,507	29,094	31,409	34,314	9.5	9.8	8.0	9.2
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	na	na	na	na

Source: Revenue Assumptions Committee and Economic Coordinating Committee

# GOPB and Tax Commission Revenue Estimates

## Year Ended June 30

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 95	FY 96	%	FY 97	%	FY 98	%
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	CHANGE	ESTIMATE	CHANGE	ESTIMATE	CHANGE
<b>GENERAL FUND (GF)</b>							
Sales and Use Tax	1,055,061	1,162,525	107,464	1,257,000	94,475	1,313,000	56,000
Liquor Profits	20,080	22,155	2,075	23,900	1,745	24,500	600
Insurance Premiums	40,942	40,134	(808)	41,000	866	42,000	1,000
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	37,658	37,784	126	39,000	1,216	40,000	1,000
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	12,984	12,069	(915)	12,000	(69)	12,000	0
Metal Severance Tax	8,419	8,289	(130)	5,900	(2,389)	6,500	600
Inheritance Tax	24,956	8,326	(16,630)	7,500	(826)	8,000	500
Investment Income	12,321	16,814	4,493	14,000	(2,814)	13,500	(500)
Other	32,904	37,154	4,250	35,000	(2,154)	36,000	1,000
Property and Energy Credit	(4,730)	(4,649)	81	(4,500)	149	(4,500)	0
Subtotal General Fund	1,240,595	1,340,601	100,006	1,430,800	90,199	1,491,000	60,200
<b>UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND (USF)</b>							
Individual Income Tax	1,026,803	1,139,080	112,277	1,210,000	70,920	1,327,000	117,000
Corporate Franchise Tax	153,512	168,431	14,919	173,000	4,569	178,000	5,000
Permanent School Fund Interest	4,897	3,159	(1,738)	2,500	(659)	1,000	(1,500)
Gross Receipts Tax	4,389	8,351	3,962	8,400	49	7,500	(900)
Other	8,350	8,461	111	3,600	(4,861)	3,600	0
Subtotal Uniform School Fund	1,197,951	1,327,482	129,531	1,397,500	70,018	1,517,100	119,600
Subtotal GF/USF	2,438,546	2,668,083	229,537	2,828,300	160,217	3,008,100	179,800
<b>TRANSPORTATION FUND (TF)</b>							
Motor Fuel Tax	155,662	163,169	7,507	168,000	4,831	174,000	6,000
Special Fuel Tax	40,760	43,735	2,975	48,000	4,265	50,000	2,000
Other	52,628	54,252	1,624	46,500	(7,752)	48,400	1,900
Subtotal Transportation Fund	249,050	261,156	12,106	262,500	1,344	272,400	9,900
Subtotal GF/USF/TF	2,687,596	2,929,240	241,643	3,090,800	161,560	3,280,500	189,700
<b>MINERAL LEASE (ML)</b>							
Royalties	26,325	28,179	1,854	28,000	(179)	28,500	500
Bonuses	2,729	6,540	3,811	3,000	(3,540)	3,000	0
Subtotal Mineral Lease	29,054	34,718	5,664	31,000	(3,718)	31,500	500
Total GF/USF/TF/ML	2,716,651	2,963,958	247,307	3,121,800	157,842	3,312,000	190,200

Notes: 1) H.B. 393 (1996 Regular Legislative Session) reduces general fund sales tax revenues by \$36 million (1/8th cent) beginning in FY98 in order to earmark sales taxes to local water and local transportation projects. SB1004 also partially extended the sales tax exemption for steel mills. A sales tax manufacturing exemption from the November 1996 Special Legislative session (H.B. 3001) reduces sales taxes in FY97, FY98 and FY99. As of July 1996 30% (\$8.7 million) of the exemption is allowed, as of July 1997 60% (\$17.4 million) is allowed, and as of July 1998 100% (\$28.6 million) is allowed. Finally, FY97 sales taxes were reduced \$1.53 million due to the ski exemption and the reinstatement of exemptions for Laundromats, car washes, amusement devices, and taxicabs. 2) Insurance premium taxes decreased in FY96 due to a misallocation of \$1 million in funds in the previous year. 3) H.B. 230 reduced general fund severance tax revenues \$0.4 million beginning in FY1998 by setting up a restricted Navajo Revitalization Fund. 4) FY1995 inheritance taxes include a one-time \$16 million windfall. 5) \$9.1 million in child support collections by the Office of Recovery Services were deposited into the general fund OTHER category beginning in FY96. 6) Income taxes were cut \$45 million in FY97. Income tax rates were reduced (\$41 million) as of January 1, 1996. The top rate was reduced from 7.2 percent to 7.0 percent on taxable incomes over \$7,500. The minimum income tax rate was reduced from 2.55% to 2.3%. And, effective January 1, 1996, 60 percent of health care insurance, not already deductible against federal taxes, can be deducted against state taxes owed (\$4 million). 7) Gross receipts taxes were raised \$9.4 million in FY96 to offset a property tax decrease accruing to electric utilities. FY96 revenues did not increase by this full amount because the final semi-annual payment was due July 31, 1996 (FY97) for the period ending June 30, 1996. Effective January 1996 gross receipts taxes were then reduced \$4.75 million to benefit financially struggling electric utilities. 8) Permanent Fund Interest was reduced in FY96 by federal/state land swap expenses. Additionally, a Constitutional Amendment took effect in January 1995 that put all interest earnings (except permanent fund interest less inflation) into the permanent fund. This further reduces monies deposited into this account. The Trust Land Board will withdraw \$3 million in FY98 for its Land Banking Program. 9) Uniform School Fund Other monies increased in FY96 because Escheats includes approximately \$5 million in one-time revenues due to reducing from 7 to 5 years, to 5 to 3 years, the time before unclaimed property becomes state property. This windfall hides the fact that property tax Recapture monies were eliminated in FY96 due to property tax cuts. 10) Transportation Other decreases in FY97 due to SB251 which created a restricted account for drivers' licenses of \$9.5 million. 11) FY96 mineral lease bonuses were increased \$3.8 million to reflect a federal BLM lease sale in the Uintah Basin in Sept. 1995. Leases in this account were reduced \$2.4 million in FY95 due to a credit granted by Minerals Management in Denver to a coal company in Emery county. Source: Revenue Forecasting Committee (Utah State Tax Commission and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget).



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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 36 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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